The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rates for advertising in the *Commercial*. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq	Daily. ½ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	3 times a week. ½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	2 times a week. ½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	1 time a week. ½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	$ 1 20	$ 1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	$ 1 20	$ 1 75	$ 1 00	$ 1 20	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 60	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 50	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Changeable once a week.)

	3 times Daily.	2 times a week	1 time a week	W'kly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$8 40	$00 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times..$2 25

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Funeral Notices, each insertion..... 50

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The day is rapidly approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival candidates for the high offices of Governor of the Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Judicial tribunal. To the one is to be committed the executive power of your great and noble State, and to the other a weighty voice in deciding questions closely affecting your most sacred rights of persons and property.

To an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very necessary that you should clearly understand the difference between the party whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel H. Agnew, and the party whose nominees are George W. Woodward, and Walter H. Lowrie. It is, therefore, in obedience to a custom, wise and time-honored, that you are addressed by the official representatives of each organization in behalf of their respective principles and candidates.

It is not vague common place but solemn truth to say, that there never was a political contest in America whose issues were so important and so vital to the life of the Republic as are those involved in the pending canvass. In other days we prudently occupied our minds with questions of State policy, local alike in their interest and influence; but to-day the citizens of Pennsylvania ascend to the higher and broader ground whereon the nation struggles for its life, and the ballots of freemen were never more weighty with great consequences than those now resting in their hands, containing, as they probably do, not only the question of civil war at our own homes, not only the fate of our constitution and Union, but the destiny of free Government throughout the world.

It is a source, therefore, of profound gratitude with all reflecting men, that, while all the gentlemen in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different, and the principles avowed so radically hostile, that no man of ordinary intelligence need hesitate in his choice.

The history of America before our civil war began is read and known of all men. In the years of our colonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this continent as a theatre whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly tested; and the men to whom was entrusted the great experiment in civilization fitly builded their infant States upon the principles of civil and religious liberty.

When the condition of colonial dependency ceased to protect these principles, the scattered settlements came together in the presence of a common danger, and in the interest of human freedom, declared their independence. Joseph Warren, proto-martyr of the Revolution, writing, just before his death, to Quincy, says: "I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused *through all ranks and conditions of men* on the face of the earth as it now is through all North America."

In this spirit and for this cause our fathers endured seven weary years of unequal warfare, and that their children to the third and fourth generation should understand the purpose of the great struggle in the calm peace which followed victory, they solemnly engraved it above the entrance to the sources of the fundamental law, declaring it to be, "To secure the blessings of liberty to the people and to their posterity.

The Government of the United States thus plainly established to preserve the liberties of its people, the recognition of the legal existence of slavery. It was believed, however, that this evil would soon disappear, and Jefferson vied with Franklin in his efforts to secure a result earnestly desired by all good men. In the course of a few years it was confined nominally, as it had long really been, to the States lying south of the line of Mason and Dixon; and patriots of all parties rejoiced in the hope of its speedy and total disappearance.

This reasonable hope was destined to disappointment. In 1820, the first great concession was demanded by the slaveholding interest at the hands of the National Legislature, and for the sake of harmony, Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State. Then followed other and greater demands in favor of slavery, urged with increasing arrogance; and notwithstanding the wonderful prosperity which, like a benediction, attended the North, and the stagnation and decay which began to cover and cling like a curse to the lands tilled by enforced and unpaid labor, a party, small in numbers, but great in the intellectual powers of its leaders and devoted to the defense and propagandism of American slavery, by the free and alternate use of flattery and threats, wrung obedience to its requirements from the unwilling hands of American statesmen.

What followed is a thrice-told tale. The admission of new slave States; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the consequent accession of great territories in the Southwest; the compromise legislation of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the lawless invasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the Southern border, with its attendant slaughter of peaceful Northern settlers; and the culminating efforts of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, to force by the bayonet a pro-slavery Constitution, whose provisions were disgraceful to civilized human nature, upon the heroic people of that devoted Territory. What were all these but the successive steps in the long and painful descent, whereby the conservative, law-abiding people of the North vainly endeavored to appease and even to satisfy the constant agressions of their slaveholding brethren?

The political history of America for forty years is written in this brief statement of concessions to slavery. We had done much to please its friends. We had surrendered, almost without the forms of protest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those Northern gentlemen whom they graciously selected for the merit of prompt and unquestioning obedience to their commands. The judicial branch of the Government, entrusted with the construction of the Federal charter, and the consequent abrogation, when necessary, of all laws, State and national, was composed of judges of their choice. The representatives of the nation at the Courts of Europe had been trained with their training. The conservative branch of the National Legislature was unquestionably under their control.

We had parted with many plain rights to satisfy them. We endured the utter denial of free speech, and even of unmolested travel in the Southern States. We waived the protection of the Federal law, which should have covered us as with a shield, everywhere beneath the Federal flag, and consented to receive instead the jurisdiction of ruffianly mobs, bred and fostered in slavery. We saw without complaint the North made a vast hunting ground for fugitives from bondage. We accepted with meekness the constant taunts of our social and political inferiority. We permitted our representatives to be threatened with personal violence in the streets of the capital. We stifled our just and sacred wrath when a Northern Senator, graced with all generous culture, and bearing the commission of a free Commonwealth, was beaten by slaveholders to the verge of death on the floor of the Senate, for words spoken for liberty in debate. Enduring all in patience, for the sake of peace and union, we sat in quiet obedience to the law, unwilling but submissive pupils, receiving lessons of chivalric honor from Mr. Brooks, and of chivalric manners from Mr. Wigfall, of loyalty from Mr. Davis, and of honesty from Mr. Floyd.

At last, in the year of grace 1860, the Constitution afforded to the citizens of the land the privilege of again expressing by their votes their choice of national rulers. They exercised that right, quietly, peaceably, and in perfect obedience to the form and the spirit of all our laws.

The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bad, bold men to be just cause of civil war. This proposition involved, of course, the startling doctrine that Northern men must vote in the interest of slavery, or its friends would appeal from the ballot to the bullet, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most precious blood.

It must be remembered that the Senate, without whose consent no law can be enacted, was pro-slavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgment no law, if enacted, could avail, was pro-slavery. There was, therefore, no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concessions to slavery, that an embittered and malignant faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all the terrible evils following in the train of this cruel war, which has wasted our substance, and placed our chiefest treasures beneath the seals of clay. The utter groundlessness of their complaints, and the want of even a decent pretext for their threatened crime against their country, wrs placed in full light before the world when Alexander H. Stephens spoke to the people of Georgia whose memorable words, which history will always remember, sealin with the seal of lasting condemnation this wicked and causeless rebellion:

"*What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? or what claim founded on justice or right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act or wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge an answer!*"

While the ablest statesmen of the South were endeavoring with words like these to stay the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our flag, to destroy our Government, and to afflict us with the awful sufferings of civil strife, the Honorable George W. Woodward, then and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, deliberately disrobed himself of his ermine, and walked from the seat of judgement to the platform of a great meeting assembled in Independence Square, ground sacred to freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audience to the maddened partisans of slavery, ripe for revolt and battle, these words of sympathy with their baseless and pretended wrongs: "*Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred?—that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of their property in slaves. Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable.*"

And these words of encouragement exaggerating the source of strength of which they boasted most: "*When you combine all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity—it must be an indispensable element in all our future prosperity. I say it must be.*"

And these sad words, sounding like an invitation to treason:

"*The law of self-defense includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defense of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. That's why push on this conflict have convinced one or more of the Southern States that it has already come.*"

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all His creatures which is called American Slavery:

"*The providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained.*"

The address thus delivered went forth with the added weight of judicial sanction, and, aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitimate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesitated that a large and influential portion of the Northern people were heartily with them in spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become active accomplices in their treason. Then followed in necessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the opening of that great historical drama whose shadow, after two years of weary sacrifice of treasure and of life, still darkens all our land; whose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequences to the cause of American Democracy, and of Christian civilization itself, yet we very dimly comprehend.

For those words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly, and distinctly spoken, tendering sympathy, encouragement, invitation, consecration even to the cause of the rebellion, Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinions there expressed have been distinctly reaffirmed, and made the present platform of his supporters: the Hon. Charles J. Riddle, their official representative, in his recent address to the people of the State, declaring "*this speech to have been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity.*"

The faction in Pennsylvania wearing the livery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slaveholders, thus openly avows its opinions, and in manifold ways, by speech and press—by the secret oath of a treasonable conspiracy—by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men—by calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors—by denial of their rights of suffrage, and by constant misrepresentations of the aims and results of the war, endeavors to attain its purpose of assisting the armed traitors who are striking deadly blows at the heart of the Republic.

Our opponents well know that the only strength of the rebellion consists in its military power. Therefore, they oppose every measure which tends to strengthen the national armies, and they support every measure which tends to weaken them. If the General Government proposes to require white men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and oppressive. If the General Government proposes to require black men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional, and favoring negro equality. If the General Government proposes to require red men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind any people whose skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the Government to use them to shoot rebels and traitors.

Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices as indicating military tyranny. They thwart the needed reinforcements of our wasted armies, and the collection of the national revenue by base appeals to the basest impuses of men, and the inauguration of riot, rapine, and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our very hearthstones. Thus, by paralyzing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the nation's enemies. Their cardinal principle is *to* embarrass the Federal Administration in all its measures for the vigorous prosecution of the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the impending canvass would *prolong the war*. It is confessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to the darkness and disasters which enshroud the rebel capital, and the only encouragement to continue a hopeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of successes of their Northern allies.

On all other sides despair awaits them. They see two-thirds of their territory conquered and held in subjection; New Orleans returned to its allegiance; the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded; Charleston assailed; Rosecrans and Burnside moving in triumph, and the great struggle which embraced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It can only be delayed, and the way to it piled with the bodies of the brave men who willingly taste death for their country, by the triumph of Northern sympathisers with treason at the approaching elections. Such triumph would revive the desperate and drooping fortunes of the rebels, inspirit their demoralized and deserting armies, and persuade their rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field.

It follows necessarily that the triumph of our opponents, by prolonging the war, will render necessary *renewed conscriptions and increase the burdens of taxation*. One way only leads to a short war and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant, and Meade. Everything which tends directly or indirectly to weaken or embarrass these blessed peace makers is comforting to the enemy, inducing them to refuse submission to the laws, and to continue to waste more of our treasure and murder others of our sons. The future will lay the responsibility of lengthening this horrible conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continuance involves, upon those Northern men who supply its want of bullets by their ballots, and by their sympathy nerve its arm for further blows.

To these principles, to this policy, to the results they so plainly involve, of *a long war, of other drafts, and of more heavy taxes*, as well as to the candidates who represent them, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcilably opposed.

Our platform is brief and plain and comprehensive. We believe that the will of the people, lawfully expressed, is the supreme law; that no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the Republic is to crush it by force of arms. We therefore support the war without limitations or conditions, as the only means of preserving the national integrity.

We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms, on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the knightly romance of the middle ages. They deserve well of their country, and we desire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they may be, the right of suffrage—the inestimable privilege of freemen.

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts to suppress this wicked revolt against the laws he has sworn to support.

For the vigorous use of all men and all means permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach peace through victory; for the unequalled maintenance of the national credit, without parallel in history; for the admirable frankness with which the President counsels with the people, and for the successes which are everywhere crowning our arms, the Federal Government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the Republic. It alone, with the same aid, can preserve us as a nation. If, therefore, anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve these matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace. To-day, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital, and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together without distinction of party, in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represents the Government of our fathers, our earnest and unconditional support.

These are the principles and this is the policy of the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no eulogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored through all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriotic constituency. His great services to the cause of the Union in its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave men he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, impelled a grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tried and trusty hands.

In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candidate is presented worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for ripe and varied learning, unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making the law, which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the presiding judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court will give additional security to the rights of persons and property.

Freemen of Pennsylvania: The issue is thus distinctly presented in which the single question is that of loyalty to the Government under which we live, and the triumph of whose arms alone can give you peace, and again open to you the avenues to that almost miraculous prosperity which attracted the wondering gaze of the nations.

It only remains for all good men to perfect the local organizations of the friends of the Union, to secure full discussion of the questions in dispute, to bring every loyal vote to the polls, and to use all proper efforts in their power to secure our success. If this is done, Pennsylvania is saved to the Union, and the Union is saved to us and to our posterity.

Thus we gather for the contest around worthy bearers of a worthy standard, written all over with unconditional loyalty; and under their good leadership we march forward with the faith and hope of Christian men, to the victory which awaits the cause of justice and of freedom.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

Specials to the Cincinnati papers give the following additional particulars of Gen. Davidson's late victory over the rebels at Bayou Meteor:—General Davidson, with artillery and cavalry, numbering about 8,000 men, moved from Brownsville, and on the 27th met the pickets of the enemy at a place on Bayou Meteor, known as Bayou Meteor Bridge. The force of rebels was estimated at about 7,000, posted on an eminence quite difficult of access which commanded the main road to the bridge, over which General Davidson intended to move. It was soon apparent to General Davidson that in order to gain that point the enemy must first be dislodged from his position. Heavy skirmishing continued till toward night, when both armies ceased firing. The casualties, owing to the distance between the contending armies, were light. Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed twenty-five men. During the night General Davidson placed his guns in position, and early on the morning of the 28th, they commenced their work of destruction. It took but a few rounds to satisfy the rebel General commanding of the fatality of attempting to hold his position. Our boys poured shell among the rebels with such impetuosity that before the middle of the day they commenced falling back, and before sunset not a butternut soldier, save prisoners, was on the north and east side of Bayou Meteor. As soon as the rebels had gained the opposite side, the torch was put to the bridge, and it was soon consumed. The rebel loss in that brilliant fight was 300 prisoners and 100 killed and wounded. The health of the army is fair. General Steele was at Duvall's Bluff on the 13th ult. Most of the infantry and artillery were at Bayou Meteor.

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NEW DISCOVERY

By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by

J. DIAMOND,

29 FIFTH street, Post Building.

N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters. se8

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION,

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT

NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is accessible by railway to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, 1st prmium, $40; 2d premium, $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest, $100; 22 between $20 and $30, and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5.

For Sheep and Swine, the premiums range from $10 to $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloth, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition freight free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.

A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y, }

Norristown, Pa. } se

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The Telegraph Lines are shown just as they run throughout the country, drawings of which were furnished us by the AMERICAN, WESTERN, BRITISH AMERICAN, and six other TELEGRAPH COMPANIES in the United States and Canadas, and may be relied upon as accurate. The Railroads, Telegraph and Express Lines in the Southern States, and those extended since the Rebellion, are just as correct as those of the Northern States.

Accompanying each Main Map is an independent Map of the

EASTERN STATES,

On a scale ten times as large as the main Map. Size 4 feet in dimensions, showing every Railroad, Town and Village very plainly, on a scale of *four miles to an inch*, and warranted the most accurate of any Map of the Eastern States ever made. The two maps go together, and show no less than

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*No work ever before engraved like this. It is a Merchants' Shipping, Express and Telegra

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

WE REFER with great satisfaction to the array of advertising favors in the columns of this morning's *Commercial*. Our manufacturing firms are coming up nobly with substantial patronage to their own paper. Whenever its limits become too circumscribed, we will at once enlarge, so that a proper amount of space will be reserved for reading and news matter. We feel confirmed in the conviction that Pittsburgh *will* liberally sustain a first-class Newspaper.

STATE COMMITTEE ADDRESS.

We recommend our readers, one and all, to read the Address of the State Central Committee, notwithstanding its length. It presents very fairly the issues of the present campaign. It allows George W. Woodward to utter his own eulogy upon his blessed "patriarchal and Levitical institution of slavery," without whose cotton he says this country cannot exist. Ah, Judge, suppose we revive this blessed institution, we to be the master and *you the slave*. We shall in all respects conform to the Levitical law; when you are naughty, we shall never inflict more than forty stripes at any one time. If you make any such speeches as that of December 13th, 1860, we may have to repeat the forty stripes occasionally. When the year of jubilee comes around, we shall let you go, and ask your opinion of the blessed institution. This Address gives the true account of the agitation of the slavery question, and the origin of the present war. We hope many of the Democrats may be induced to read and ponder its contents.

SHALL THE SOLDIERS VOTE?

The Democrats say that the sentiment of the army is against the further prosecution of this war. Well, what say they to a vote of the Pennsylvania regiments on, say, the first of October for Governor of this State. But their votes cannot be counted, say our objectors. Of course not under our present Supreme Court regime. Still we should like an expression of our own State soldiers, as between Andrew G. Curtin and George W. Woodward. If not counted it would still serve to quiet the controversy in regard to the choice of the soldiers. We profess to have no special knowledge of the sentiments of the Pennsylvania volunteers. We are, however, quite willing to have a vote taken some ten or twelve days before the election, not for its legal but for its moral effect. What say you, friends of George W. Woodward? Do you really believe what you so often assert, that the majority of the volunteer soldiers belong to the Democratic party? If so, just agree to a fair, voluntary election at the headquarters of each company, conducted according to the provisions of the act of June, 1829.

IS JUDGE WOODWARD A COPPERHEAD?

By the term copperhead, we mean the deepest, darkest and dirtiest stripe of modern Democracy. Many of the Democrats are honest, patriotic and loyal citizens. How is it with George W. Woodward? He has always been known as one of the most ultra believers of the worst dogmas of his party—the very stuff out of which copperheads are usually made. When he finds his dogmas are odious, he constantly attempts to back water. For example, while everywhere known as a free-trader, he has, the four or five times when a candidate for Senatorial honors, always had persons at Harrisburg to exhibit to tariff Democrats manuscript pledges of his devotion to the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. In like manner, though on the record, for his resolution and speech against allowing foreigners to vote, he comes out fifteen years after the publication of the debates, and when the reporter was dead, and alleges that this speech was not submitted to his revision. He says all his other speeches—about fifty in number—were so submitted, but not this one. The foreign voter who can swallow this story, is easily gulled.

But to the point. To what wing of Democracy in the State Convention did the Judge owe his present nomination? During the first eight ballots the simon-pure copperheads in that Convention voted under the lead of Frank Hughes for Wm. H. Witte. After the eighth ballot, Frank Hughes got the floor, and appealed to his followers to vote for George W. Woodward, on Frank's assurance that he was sound on Democracy—meaning that type of which Frank was the apostle—*alias* copperheadism.

George W. Woodward's speech in Independence Square, is indisputably of the copperhead stripe. He denies that Congress has any power to coerce the seceding States. He intimates his own conviction that slavery is divinely foreordained, certainly divinely sanctioned, and is a great blessing. He avows his desire to be that the cotton States should secede—aye, go peaceably, and break up this Union. We therefore feel bound to say that we regard George W. Woodward as a copperhead, second only to Vallandigham. Should Pennsylvania and Ohio elect those gentlemen, would they not, in connection with Seymour of New York, constitute a beautiful trio. The three great States represented by three notorious copperheads in their executive chairs, the days of the Republic would then be doomed.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, gives notice that an effort will be made to raise one or more companies of negro volunteers in that State, for a Rhode Island regiment.

WIDE AWAKES.

No body of men ever did such valuable service in a political campaign as the Wide Awakes of 1860. Thousands of those noble fellows now sleep in death side by side with their Union Democratic companions. On every battle field, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, their living companions in arms, both Republican and Democratic, are looking homeward with anxious solicitude, and ask, while they are meeting the rebels and traitors in arms, what is doing to crush out traitors and copperheads at home?

Wide Awakes, what is your answer?—Will you arouse once more, and to the rescue? Will you send your patriot brothers in arms, greeting, on the second Tuesday of October, the glorious news of victory over Copperheads, and over the party that is the enemy of our soldiers.

Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson cry aloud for victory in the North.

Wike Awakes, are your lamps trimmed and burning? Let their light shine forth as in the days of '60, and all will be well.

Wide Awakes, organize at once then for your country and for victory!

Only thirty days remain to crush out the vipers! Will you do it?

Condition of Affairs in Mississippi.

A refugee from Columbus, Miss., just arrived at Memphis, who has been in the Quartermaster's department of the rebel army for the past two years, and has had more than ordinary means of observing. He states that Johnston loses fifty men per night by desertion. His army is dispirited and demoralized, and those who have not deserted only wait an opportunity to do so. The rebel officers estimate the number of troops between Columbus and Corinth at 7,000. Two regiments of Johnston's army have been sent to Georgia, and two came up to Ocaloona recently, to repel the expected Yankee raid.

A reconstruction meeting has been appointed by the Unionists in the vicinity of Columbus, but was suppressed by the military. There is a strong latent Union feeling among the inhabitants, which is becoming more open and bold in manifestation. The citizens regard the rebel troops as oppressors and invaders, and look anxiously for the advance of the Yankees among them. A deserter from Bragg's army has reached here, and states that they are one-third rations, which consists of beef, rice and corn meal. Bragg's headquarters are at Shelbyville, with a force of about 25,000 men, much dispirited, and anxious to throw down their arms.

The wheat crop throughout the country is good, and the Confederate Government is seizing every tenth bushel for taxes. The rebel officers acknowledge that they will be obliged to give up all the country North of the Coosa river, in St. Clair county. The Union feeling is so strong that secessionists are not allowed to stay there. In other sections men are secreted in caves, and would join the Federal army but for the danger of capture by the rebels while making their way to our lines. Three hundred deserters are rendezvoused in Winston county, all armed and determined to resist the rebel authorities to the last. The rebels are conscripting negroes at Talledega to build breastworks at Selina. These statements are daily confirmed by deserters and refugees, and are believed to be true.

A deserter from Tupello, formerly orderly to General Furgerson, has arrived here, and reports that Furgerson was at Tupello and Pontotee with four thousand cavalry and ten pieces of artillery. Also that Furgerson contemplated a raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while Roddy is to make an attack on Glendale, Mississippi, at the same time. Newcome, with seven hundred men, is near Jackson, Tennessee, conscripting. The sanitary condition of Gen. Hurlburt's corps is good, and the troops are in fine spirits.

Important from Kansas.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Leavenworth, dated the 7th, states that the excitement which has prevailed in Kansas, since the Lawrence massacre, has subsided, and in its place has come a determination, terribly in earnest, to avenge that fearful act. There seems to be no confidence in or respect for General Schofield. A few days ago Lane and C. A. Wilder sent a telegram to the President, saying the incapacity of Schofield was deplorable, and that unless there was an immediate change of commanders there would be danger of a conflict between the people and the military. The President's reply did not indicate his policy.

Gen Schofield's Order, No. 92, has only intensified popular feeling. The meeting at Paola to-morrow will probably be the largest ever held in the State. Parties are going in wagons with arms and rations from all parts of the State. They will not go into Missouri if the military show any disposition to drive the rebels from the infected district. Quantrell and Onsribar are about thirty miles from Kansas City with a largely increased force. The $200,000 in cash taken out of Lawrence has given him glory and recruits, and his numbers have swollen from two hundred to twelve hundred. In Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Paola and Ossowattamie the citizens are under arms. All towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols, and the military is no longer relied on.

Hon. Thos. A. Osborne, Lieutenant Governor, will probably preside at the Paoli meeting. A platform of the most radical character will be adopted. The removal of Schofield and Ewing will be demanded, and a department for Kansas will be asked for. Common cause will be made with the emancipationists of Missouri, and a Committee will be appointed to go to Washington with the Missouri committee. The people of Kansas will not rest until General Schofield is removed, and some man placed in command who, instead of being praised by one faction and condemned by another, will deserve and receive the applause of all loyal men and the hatred of the rebels.

Latest News from Memphis.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated 5th inst., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, furnishes the following:—Advices from Duvall's Bluff to the 30th ult. are received.—The rebels were massing their forces east of Bayou Meteor, and showing great activity. It was thought the movement was but a feint—that Price was falling back toward Little Rock. Gen. Davidson's position is a very strong one, and, so far, he has shown fighting qualities which place him in the front rank of successful officers. The sanitary condition of the army is about as last reported. A good many of the men are sick with chills and fever, but in this respect the Federal army is no worse than the rebels,

As soon as notice was given to General Hovey that a large number of guerrillas were concentrated at Morganza, La., two gunboats were sent to that point to drive the rebels off. After shelling the levee for about two hours, the rebels were compelled to abandon their position, with a loss of fifty-seven killed and wounded. On the arrival of the Sunny South this morning at Crow Island, twenty miles below this city, she was fired upon by about thirty guerrillas from the Arkansas shore, the upper portion of the cabin receiving thirty-two shots. No one was hurt. The Tecumseh was fired into at the same point.

Quite a force of guerrillas have assembled at Thompson's Bend, where they have planted two twelve-pound guns. A gunboat has left for that point to shell them off. Colonel (Acting Brigadier General) J. G. Burbridge is a prisoner of war on the Graham, *en route* for Johnson's Island, *via* St. Louis. He was captured near Brownsville by General Davidson's army. General Burbridge, before his capture, never saw a Federal except in battle or as prisoner.

RELATIVE to the tobacco crop in the Ohio Valley, the Louisville *Journal*, of the 2d, remarks:

We have seen letters from counties bordering on the Ohio river, which say the tobacco crop in the low lands is very much injured, if not destroyed entirely. Near Owensboro and Henderson, the frost has been very destructive. Jackson M'Lean will lose one hundred out of two hundred acres of tobacco planted. We have also learned from other sections of country that the frost has not been severe, or felt even in the slightest degree. This is the case on farms off from the river and in the southern part of the State. Never was there a finer or larger growing crop in Kentucky prior to the frost, but whether protected or secured from the weather, or properly cared for by the industrious farmers in the last two or three weeks, depends much the aggregate production of the State.

The chap who plucked the feathers from a wing of a house, has recently converted his hat into a brick yard.

Exciting News from Japan.

Dates from Japan to the 29th of July has been received.

The English frigate Medusa bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa by the Island passage, was on the 15th of July attacked by the same forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medusa received twenty-four shots, and was much injured. She had 4 men killed and 6 wounded.

On the 20th of July the American steam frigate Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Darnio, whose vessels and forts had fired on the Pembroke. The Wyoming reported having done her work well. She blew up the Japanese steamer Saucefield, silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and left the Japanese steamer Leneck in a sinking condition.—The Wyoming received twenty shots and had 5 men killed and 6 wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th of July, Admiral Jarez, in the British steamer Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa and reported having arrived with the Semiramis in Sinconseki straits. The British steamer Credia received a fire from the the Japanese batteries, which, with the forts, were bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty-three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries and town, spiked the guns and blew up the powder magazine, besides burning a village.

But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the forts, and what they did do was from behind trees and the points of rocks. Two thousand Japanese troops are reported to be descending towards the British vessels, but it is not thought that they will attempt to pass within range of their guns.

Nothing at the latest accounts could be seen of the Japanese steamers Leneck and Saucefield but the top mast of one of the sunken vessels. The casualities of the British in the last attack were three killed.

News and Other Items.

The two thousand dollar prize fight between Orem and Elliott will take place in three months. Another deposit of forfeit money has been made.

It is suggested that after Gen. Gilmore's operations at Charleston, it will be well to substitute the Parrot in place of the Eagle as the National Bird.

A little lemonade seller in Naples has just executed a wonderful piece of sculpture of the Descent of the Cross, which has attracted great attention.

SECRETARY WELLES has made a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was received with all the official honors by Admiral Paulding and the officers at that station.

Two men, named Crow and Roberts, have been held for trial on suspicion of being the murderers of Herke and his two children at Evansville, a few days since.

AT Saratoga, it is reported, last week, at the Band Ball, one Cuban lady wore diamonds that cost $70,000, and a dress that was made in Paris for a court ball.

IT is said that Robert M. T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as Ambassador to prepare the way for an alliance between the Franco-Mexican government and the Southern Confederacy.

THE annual fair of the Michigan Agricultural Society is to be held at Kalamazoo, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September, and promises to be a distinguished affair.

There is a rumor abroad that Queen Victoria is about to marry ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal, who recently declined the throne of Greece. The Boston *Post* says from all accounts she is crazy enough to do it.

Madame Boucicault, wife of the actor who is so notorious just now, is about to quit her elegant palace at Keningston, near London, and return to America. Madame Boucicault used to be Agnes Robertson.

On Friday last a conscript bolted from the guard near the National Hotel, Washington, and escaped. A shot was fired at him in the street, but it took effect on a bystander, who will probably die.

The Boston *Post* chronicles a scarcity of clergymen in that city, and says that a funeral was recently postponed for two days on account of the impossibility of obtaining a clergyman to officiate.

We have a rumor from Washington that General Heintzelman is to command a large force in Texas, destined to stifle the contraband trade up the Rio Grande, and to serve other important purposes.

FEMALE SPY ARRESTED.—Miss B. Jones, a female of passable attractions, fluent speaker and bold demeanor, who has frequently been within our lines, was arrested on Sunday at Washington, with the memoranda of the strength and position of our forces on her person.

BOLD DESERTION.—On Friday a deserter from battery I, 48th New York Artillery, in the Potomac army audaciously disguised in a Lieutenant Colonel's uniform, stole two horses, mounted a companion villian on one as his orderly and rode through our infantry picket lines, where he turned guerrilla, and robbed on a big scale. He was captured.

THE OCCUPATION OF KNOXVILLE.—Burnside's special dispatches are of much length, detailing his advance and occupation of Knoxville, and are so interwoven with information of his contemplated movements as to render them improper for publication. The East Tennessee Valley is cleared of rebels down to within a short distance of Chattanooga. It is expected ere this that our cavalry has destroyed the trestlework on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, where it spans rivers and valleys in that mountainous region.

MOSBY, THE GUERRILLA.—Capt. Sharrer with a portion of the 1st Indiana cavalry, Gen. Howard's body guard, recently made a reconnoissance to Aldie and vicinity, near Cold Spring Gap. He encountered a body of Mosby's men, and had a skirmish. He drove them off and brought four in as prisoners. The guerrillas had received new uniforms. These prisoners say this band was mustered into the rebel service on June 12th. Part of the band is known to belong to different cavalry regiments, but the majority are citizens. They report Mosby wounded in the thigh and hip, but not mortally. He is at Culpepper, and will probably be fit for duty in about six weeks.

MARRIED:

COOPER—MASON.—On the 25th of August, by Rev. John M'Millan, Mr. JAMES COOPER and Miss ELIZABETH ANN MASON, all of Allegheny City.

DIED:

VIERHELLER—On Monday morning, Sept. 7th, at his late residence on Washington turnpike, HENRY VIERHELLER, after a lingering illness, in the sixty-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th, at one o'clock, from his late residence. The friends and and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will start from his son-in-law's (A. Roessing), house, No. 108 Fifth street, at half-past one o'clock, to join the funeral at the Monongahela bridge.

VAN HOOK—On Monday, Sept. 7th, SAMUEL BOWMAN, son of J. C. and Anna Van Hook, aged four years.

LISTER—On Monday, Sept. 7th, MARGARET LISTER, aged twenty-four years.

YOUNG—On Monday, Sept. 7th, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of George M. and Mary Ann Young, aged fifteen months.

TODD—On Thursday morning, Sept. 3d, at his residence in Greensburg, Hon. JAMES TODD, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Iron City College.

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.

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Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
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MUST BE PRESERVED.

NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY.

All LOYAL CITIZENS, without regard to party, who are in favor of the

GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

AND A

Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

For the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of

OUR GLORIOUS UNION.

All who love their Country!
All who hate Secession and Aristocracy!
All who love Liberty, and are true to the principles of our Revolutionary Sires!
ALL, whether native or adopted, who glory in the title of American Citizen!
All who are in favor of the election of the SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

and opposed to GEORGE W. WOODWARD, who disfranchised our noble volunteer soldiers, and reduced them to the position of non-voting negroes; and all who are in favor of the election of the incorruptible Judge, DANIEL AGNEW, to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, are cordially invited to assemble in

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

At **SCOTCH HILL MARKET SQUARE,** corner GRANT and SECOND Streets,

IN PITTSBURGH,

On Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1863.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following eminent speakers will address the Convention:

Gov. DAVID TOD, of Ohio;
Gov. MORTON, of Indiana;
Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Penna;
Major General BUTLER;
Major General LOGAN;
Major General FRANZ SIGEL;
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE;
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD;
Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT;
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON;
Hon. P. C. SHANNON;
Col. J. B. CLARK;
THOS. M. MASHALL, Esq.
A. H. GROSS, Esq. se9:d&wtd

The Union Must and Shall be Preserved.

GRAND MASS CONVENTION
AT
M'KEESPORT,

☞ THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF Western Pennsylvania will assemble at M'KEESPORT,
ON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th,
at 2 o'clock p. m., to consult and deliberate upon the state of the country. Every man willing to live under and sustain the good old flag, is earnestly requested to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the people:

HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. G. V. LAWRENCE,
THOS. HOWARD, Esq.,
J. J. SIEBENICK, Esq.,
T. M. MARSHALL, Esq.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
HON. P. C. SHANNON,
Col. J. B. CLARK,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.

GIVE ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY!

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe, C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; H. A. Weaver, John M'D. Crossan, Pittsburgh; John F. Dravo, Mifflin; Benjamin Coursin, Elizabeth; W. F. Harrison, Samuel Milliken, M'Keesport; John J. Muse, Versailles.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. C. P. Markle, West Newton; H. Blackstone, Esq., Connellsville; R. R. McQuiston, Coultersville; John E. Shaffer, Elizabeth; Sam'l Walker, Elizabeth; Benj. Coursin, Elizabeth tp.; G. H. Tower, Elizabeth; Frank Patterson, Elizabeth tp.; Capt. Samuel Carr, Elizabeth tp.; Daniel Sarver, West Elizabeth; Wm. O'Neil, West Elizabeth; Joseph Wilson, Jefferson tp.; John C. Risher, Mifflin tp.; John Willock, Mifflin tp.; John B. Corey, Versailles tp.; Capt. Ben. Wood, Versailles tp.; George Finley, Collins tp.; Capt. C. W. Batchelor, Peebles tp.; Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Lower St. Clair tp.; John F. Herron, James C. Gray, Pitt. tp.; Wm. Little, Daniel O'Neil, Robert Mackey, Wm. M. Hersh, Wm. M. Harrsell, Wm. A. Lare, Pittsburgh; John F. Jennings, James Park, jr., Allegheny city; Wm. Bushee, Samuel Fritch, A. C. Critchlow, Thomas Penny, Harvey Berry, M'Keesport. se7

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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
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DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
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For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
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The Mines of this Company are situated in Keweena county, on the Southern shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, and embrace the celebrated "Cliff Copper Mine."
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Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "thing like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being a parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, **for all the money in the world.**

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quarter, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to an

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Rally at Headquarters.—Wilkins' Hall will be opened this evening for the campaign, under the auspices of the Union Club. Governor Morton, of Indiana, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Brown.

The first case taken up yesterday morning, was that of the Commonwealth against John Brady and John Irwin, indicted for highway robbery, on the oath of Samuel J. M'Kain. From the evidence for the prosecution, it appears that on the night of the 12th of June, the prosecuting witness, Mr. McKain, was walking down Fifth street with a friend, when he noticed the defendants following them; when they got on Liberty street, Brady knocked M'Kain down, and while down was robbed of three one dollar Treasury notes, a knife, and a receipt for $75. On M'Kain's friend coming to his assistance, Irwin drew a knife and compelled him to stand off; the latter then called for the watch, when the assailants made their escape. Brady was arrested next day, and at the solicitation of the prosecutor, who met him, Irwin delivered himself up. The jury found a verdict of guilty as indicted.

Our report of the verdict in the Shaw and O'Neill case yesterday convicted Mr. O'Neill, when the reverse was the case. Mr. O'Neill was found not guilty.

TRIAL OF ELIZABETH BEATY FOR MURDER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Tuesday afternoon, the case of Commonwealth against Miss Elizabeth Beatty, indicted for the murder of her alleged seducer, John M'Cormick, was taken up. There was not an unusual attendance of spectators on the opening of the case, but towards evening the lobby was crowded. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the prisoner, who seemed to be uninfluenced by the proceedings during the empanneling of the jury. She was clothed in deep mourning, in respect for the memory of her father, who died shortly after her committal to prison to answer the charge of which she stands indicted. She was accompanied into the court room by her mother, sisters and brother-in-law, and had with her her child, born some few weeks since. After the indictment had been read to her, Miss Beatty, in a distinctly audible voice, plead not guilty, when the Court proceeded to empannel a jury. Thos. M. Marshall and H. C. Mackrell, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the defendant, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, and his assistant, Mr. Riddell for the Commonwealth. The ussual difficulty was experienced in getting jurors, a great many having either formed or expressed an opinion, such as the evidence wouldn't disabuse them of. The following jurors were sworn in the case: H. H. Murray, Arthur Hobson, Williiam Gill, Isaac M'Feely, John Chapman, James S. Crawford, James Godfrey, Allen Mean, William L. Taylor, Edward Clark, James Trimble, James Garvin. The last named three are talesman, having been selected from the bystanders in Court. After the jury had been completed, Court adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

A Grand Mass Convention.

The Union County Executive Committee have perfected the arrangements for a grand Mass Convention of all loyal citizens without regard to old party lines, to be held on Wednesday next, at Scotch Hill Market Square, corner of Second and Grant streets, at one o'clock P. M. The invitation to this grand gathering of the patriotic masses is very comprehensive, and extends to all who are in favor of the national government, and a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. The Committee have reason to believe that Governors Tod and Morton, the distinguished Executives of Ohio and Indiana; Major Generals Butler, Logan and Sigel, together with several of our distinguished citizens, including our own excellent Executive, Governor Curtin, will be present and address the Convention. It is expected that the farmer will leave his plow in the field, the artizan will close his workshop, and our merchants their stores, in order to give one day to their country, and thus demonstrate what they intend to do next October. Let there be an universal outpouring of the masses on the day named.

Coming Back to Town.—How much more lively the streets begin to look. People are coming back from the country, and the days of recreation are closing. You meet old familiar faces, tanned, but not unrecognizable, on the street, and the inevitable question, "Did you have a good time?" is being answered. Summer resorts have yielded up their victims, and families are returning to the ease and comfort of home. "Governors," with less plethoric pockets; match-making mammas with uneasy consciences; damsels fatigued with the flirtations of corridors, gardens, moonlight vales, or the shore of the murmuring sea; and youths bearing the marks of billiards, cobblers and hurried drives, are now enjoying a brief siesta, previous to the fall and winter campaigns. We are glad to greet them all back, and hope that the large invoice of health which their summer trips may have secured, will last them through the coming season of fashion and amusement. For *entre nous* we hear it said that our Union victories have acted as a great stimulus upon business, and as pleasure almost inevitably follows the same, we prophesy that the coming winter will not lack in social or public enjoyment.

A Relic of the Battle Field at Gettysburg—A sapling which grew on Culp's Hill, about two hundred and fifty yards from our breastworks at Gettysburg, is on exhibition at the Union League rooms, Philadelphia. The sapling gives evidence of the fierceness of the contest by the numerous bullets which penetrated it. Near the bottom of the sapling will be found a ramrod, which, by the force with which it was propelled, is almost entirely imbedded in it. The rebel who used the piece from which the rod was projected, must have been in a terrible state of excitement not to have drawn it from the barrel before firing. From the top to the bottom of this relic can be found bullets and bullet holes, and bark chipped off by the severity of the firing of the enemy. It bears its testimony to the shower of lead and steel which filled the air at that distance from the breastworks. The trees that grew near the works are still more strongly marked. The relic was presented to the League by Benjamin Rigley, Esq., of Norristown.

Notorious Deserter Captured.—A notorious deserter, named Jack Nelson, was arrested by the Provost Guard, on Monday night, on Prospect Hill, near Cliff Street. Nelson originally enlisted in the 102d regiment, but deserted and came to the city in 1862, when he re-enlisted in the 139th regiment and obtained the bounty then offered. He was recognized at that time, and sent back to his regiment, but he has managed to desert several times since. He should meet the fate of the deserting conscripts who were shot some two weeks since. He deserves no leniency, and should receive none.

Theatre.—Miss Susan Denin made her second appearance to a large and appreciative audience last night, when she appeared as "Lady Gay Spanker," a part which gave her a better chance to display her fine abilities than the part of "Romeo," played by her the night before. Miss Eberlie appeared to very good advantage as "Grace Harkaway," while Messrs. Sefton, Loveday, Chippendale, and, in fact, the whole company did exceedingly well in their various parts. To-night Miss Denin will make her third appearance, in the character of Julia, in the favorite play of the "Hunchback," supported by Mr. Henderson's fine company. A full house will be the result.

Iron City Commercial College.—This Institution, one of the largest and most extensively known in the country, has long retained its Corps of Teachers, who are practical business men, and long enjoyed an enviable reputation, insuring a thorough business education to all holding Diplomas of this Institution. Every young man before entering on active life should graduate at this School, and lay the foundation of a substantial fortune, with hundreds who are now engaged in business, secured by advantages afforded at this College.

On Gen. Meade's Staff.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting with Major William Riddle, son of the late R. M. Riddle, Esq. Major Riddle holds a position on Gen. Meade's staff, but is at present, home on a brief furlough on account of sickness.

The Death of Dr. M'Grath---Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, on hearing of the death of Dr. F. M'Grath, Coroner M'Clung called at the late residence of the deceased, and having empanelled a jury, proceeded to investigate the matter. The first witness called was Mrs. M'Grath, wife of deceased, who testified that on Tuesday, 1st instant, her husband was in bed on the third story, and that she also was in the room. Her brother, James Boland, having been informed by the children that their father was in bed, came up stairs to the bedroom. The Doctor went to the door and opened it, and then she heard a scuffle. Directly she heard a crash, and on going to see what it meant, found that her husband and brother had both fallen down stairs, the banister having given way with their weight, as she supposed. There had been some bad feeling between the parties, although they were on speaking terms. She could not tell who commenced the assault or what was the cause of it. The Doctor afterwards complained of a pain in his shoulder and side, and when she wanted to send for a physician, he objected, and said he was not much hurt and would treat himself. On Saturday morning he came down stairs, and said he was well, but grew worse in the afternoon. She heard the Doctor say that he wanted to put her brother down stairs, when they both fell over. Mrs. Sidell, sister of Mrs. M'Grath, testified that her brother first told her of the difficulty, and that they had both fallen down stairs.

Dr. Walker testified that he was called to attend the deceased on Saturday last; found him suffering from symptoms of congestion of the brain, and the upper portion of the spinal marrow, with complete palsy of the lower limbs, and partial palsy of the upper part; he complained of a violent pain in the left side of the head, and extreme giddiness, and had a high fever. There was a mark on the left side of his forehead about the seat of the principal pain, apparently by something striking there. He was conscious when witness first saw him. He said that he received the injury on Tuesday; that his brother-in-law, James, came up to his room in the third story where he was lying in bed, and he hearing him come, opened the door, and before he knew anything, he received a powerful blow on the forehead between the eyes. He was momentarily stunned, and in the act of defending himself, the balustrade gave way, and his brother-in-law and himself were precipitated down stairs; he was stunned again, but recovered again, bleeding profusely from the nose; his forehead and eyes were blackened; until witness was called in he attended to himself; the reason why he did not send for witness sooner, was because he was ashamed of the transaction; witness' impression was that he died from injuries received from the fall; if witness had been called in sooner, the patient might have recovered; the direct cause of death was the effusion of water on the brain and spinal marrow; the consequence of previous congestion caused by the injuries received from the fall; this is the most plausible theory; it is difficult to decide whether he recived the most injuries from the blow or fall. Mrs. McGrath wished Dr. Walter to get the doctor to withdraw the suit at the Alderman's office. He had known the doctor twelve or fifteen years; any injuries done to the doctor would be more dangerous than to another person; this is on account of his peculiar constitution; if he had been of sedentary habits, he would have been more likely to sickness, but witness have never known him to be sick; he said he had given James no provocation.

Dr. Crawford testified that he was called in on Monday to attend deceased, and in all essential particulars corroborated the testimony of Dr. Walter. Bernard Dougherty, John Barry and some other witnesses testified to having had conversation with the deceased previous to his death, and that he did not blame James Boland for his injuries, but rather himself. At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that "Francis McGrath came to his death from a fall and injuries received in a scuffle with one James Boland."

Serious Charge Against Well-Known Citizens.

Several well-known citizens of the Twenty-third district have been prosecuted before Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, charged with conspiracy to defraud drafted men. From informations made before the Mayor we learn that charges have been made against Dr. J. Scroggs, of Allegheny, D. A. G. McQuaide, of Stewartstown, W. H. McGee, of Allegheny, Samuel Marshall, Esq., and John T. Bard, of Butler county, A. Dugan, of Armstrong county, Charles Durning, and others. The accused are charged with conspiracy to defraud Benjamin Powell and other drafted men from the Twenty-third District, by falsely and fraudulently representing to said drafted men that they, by their influence with the Board of Enrollment, could secure their exemption from liability to service, well knowing that they had no influence with said Board, and could not secure such exemption, and that said conspiracy was concocted and carried into effect in Allegheny county, on or about the 27th of August last. A second information against Drs. Scroggs and McQaide charges them with having, on or about the 27th of August last, falsely and fraudulently obtained from Benjamin Powell the sum of one hundred dollars, and at other times various sums of money from other persons by falsely representing that they, by their influence through certificates of physical disability, could secure the exemption of said Powell and others.

The above informations were signed by Provost Marshal Kirk, Commissioner Copley and Surgeon Perchment, and warrants were immediately issued and some of them executed. Dr. Scroggs has entered bail in $1,000, and Charles Durning in $500, to appear on Friday, 18th inst., for examination. The other defendants will no doubt come forward as soon as the warrants have been served on them, and enter bail for an examination. We were unable to ascertain the nature of the evidence against the accused, and in consequence cannot venture an opinion in the case. The whole matter will, however, be thoroughly investigated, and we may state that the evidence in possession of the Board was deemed amply sufficient to bring the charge of conspiracy.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met on Tuesday evening, September 8th, 1863. Present, Messrs. Brush, Duncan, Harrison, Lowe, Marshall, Sergeant and Singerly. Mr. Marshall was appointed President pro tem. The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved. The monthly report of the Principal of the High Schools was read, and ordered to be received and filed.

The report of the Committee appointed by Councils to audit the accounts of the Central Board of Education, was received, and ordered to be printed in the *Dispatch* and *Chronicle*. Warrants were authorized in payment of the following bills, viz:

L. Allen, whitewashing high school	$24 00
Jas. R. Reed & Co., clock, "	27 00
Mrs. S. Ellsbury, cleaning col'd school	9 00
Daily Morning Post, advertising	2 25

On motion of Mr. McAuley, an appropriation of $100 to each ward was made for the support of Night Schools. On Motion, adjourned.

The Allegheny Provost Marshal's Office.—We learn that since the commencement of the draft in the Allegheny District over $200,000 in exemption fees have been paid in to Capt. Kirker. Up to this time some three hundred men have been sent to camp. Only thirty drafted men have failed to report from Buter county, and some two hundred have failed to answer in the Allegheny portion of the District, one-half of whom belong to the city. Capt. Kirker is of the opinion that in two or three days more he will be able to close up the business of the present draft.

Fortunate Escape.—A driver for one of our iron firms, while endeavoring to drive his team along Liberty street, near the depot yesterday afternoon, came in collision with a western train backing out, and made a narrow escape from being killed. The tender, which was before the locomotive, struck the wagon in which the driver was seated, and threw him out, injuring him severely, though not dangerously.

Personal.—Among a number of distinguished visiters in the city, we notice Hon. John Covode and Hon. Titian J. Coffey, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Deserter Shot.—Henry Levi, who entered the service as a substitute, and was assigned to the 61st regiment, was shot for desertion a few days since in the Army of the Potomac.

Scenery Around Pittsburgh.

Few of the citizens of our smoky city appear to appreciate the fact that from almost any of the eminences around our city, a magnificent panorama may be seen, not second to the most famous sights in this or any other country. We accidentally fell in with a party of professional sight seekers ascending the hills south of the Monongahela River. They were Europeans, and had visited the Rhine, Italy, the Alps, Greece and the Holy Land, and were immediately from traversing the table lands of Mexico. They were astonished beyond measure that such scenery should be here found and no one ever have spoken to them of it. "Why," said they, "we never heard of anything worth seeing, until some gentleman at the Monongahela House advised us to climb these hills. Why," said they, we would have gone 500 miles out of our course to see the scenery now before us, and yet you Americans do not appear to think it worth noticing." We would advise any of our readers who have a spare clear afternoon to ascend these hills, especially on the approaching Autumn, and feast their eyes on the view spread out before them. Perhaps the range of eminences on the south side of the Monongahela River present the greatest variety of this scenery; but you cannot go amiss so you ascend from 300 to 500 feet above the level of the rivers. In fact, a reconnoissance from the various forts around our city, built last June, will convince any one that our European tourists were not wrong in their estimate of our local scenery. Go, all ye sight seekers, and try the experiment.

The "Harmonious Democracy."

The friends of Woodward had a meeting in Allegheny City on Monday night, which was largely composed of citizens of the Third ward of this city, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by "noise and confusion." The speakers were very bitter in their denunciation of the Union candidates, but when they mentioned the name of Gov. Curtin, it was received by the masses with cheers for the soldiers friend. Such a demonstration was unlooked for by the managers of the meeting, and not a little nettled the temper of the speakers. One of the speakers charged the Union-loving masses present with having attended the meeting for the purpose of disturbing it, and counseled retaliation on the part of the "Democracy." He said, so we are informed, that they should attend Union meetings armed and prepared for any emergency. We would simply suggest to that speaker and his coadjutors that they take a lesson on the question of retaliation from the parties prosecuting the war, and retaliate in kind—that is, attend Union meetings honorably inclined, and when Woodward's name is mentioned try and get up a cheer for him. We warrant them the attempt would be such a miserable one that the loyal men present could but pity them in their failure. But we trust that our opponents have sufficient good sense not to heed the speaker's counsel.

Fine Display of Fruit.

We observed in Knox's window, Fifth st., yesterday, a very fine display of grapes. There were no less than fourteen varieties. Delaware, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Creveling, Native Amber, Alvey, Oporto, Mary Ann, Logan, Canby's August, Summer Black, Rebecca, (white) Taylor, (white) and Diana. Amateurs should not neglect so rare an opportunity to compare the relative merits of the different varieties as is here afforded. The Delaware, in our judgment, is immeasurably superior to all others.

A beautiful specimen of the Tippecanoe Peach, from the orchard of Lawrence Young, Louisville, Kentucky, is also on exhibition. It is an enormous yellow variety, some of the specimens measuring eleven inches.

The M'Keesport Mass Meeting.

Our fellow citizens in the upper part of the county are using every energy to make the demonstration of to-morrow a complete success. We understand that Governor Morton, of Indiana, is expected to be present and address the meeting. As there will be a large delegation from this city, we publish for their information the hours at which trains will leave the city:—At 7:55 and 11 a. m., and 12:30 and 3:40 p. m. Returning trains will leave M'Keesport at 4:45 p. m., and 5:40. A special train will leave West Newton at 12:40 p. m., arriving at M'Keesport at 2 p. m., and returning at 5 o'clock.

Killed in a Coal Bank.—A miner named Timothy Welsh, while at work in Hailman & Rahm's coal works, up the Allegheny river, was killed Monday evening by the falling of a large quantity of slate upon him. Deceased was about twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Coroner McClung held an inquest on the body of deceased, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Held to Bail.—A man named Lewis Clark, a resident of the Ninth Ward, was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police, on a warrant issued September 19th, 1862, charging him with stealing a horse belonging to the Government. He was released from custody on entering bail for his appearance at Court.

The Union Club Rooms.—The Union Club Rooms, in Wilkins' Hall, will be opened to the public this evening, on which occasion speeches will be made by distinguished speakers. The Hall will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until ten at night, from the present time to the close of the campaign. All loyal citizens are invited to call.

Seasonable Delicacies.—Col. Eli Young, at his Exchange, corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, will have today a choice supply of reed birds, and shell oysters, which *bon vivants* would do well to call early and purchase. He also has oysters served up in every style to suit the most fastidious palate. Call early.

Trinity Church.—This church edifice will be open this morning, at ten o'clock, for week day service, for the first time since the heated term. The building has been thoroughly renovated.

Septennial Assessments.—The assessment for State purposes, under the act of Assembly of 1861, will soon take place. The Assessors are making preparations for going the rounds among our citizens for the above purpose.

Few Men.—The Provost Marshal of the Meadville District says that at the present rate of exemption, from the various means provided by the act regulating the draft, scarcely five hundred men will be added to the army from that district.

Disorderly House.—An information was made yesterday before Alderman Jones, by Thomas M'Coy, charging Maria Cathamore and Mary Ann Cathamore with keeping a disorderly house in the 5th ward. The defendants gave bail for further hearing.

Prenticiana.

A letter-writer denies that Gen. Rosecrans swears. Certainly that gallant officer never swears profanely, but we guess, that, when he knows a man to be a damned "scoundrel, he doesn't long hesitate to say so."

A notorious Mississippi guerilla, Col. Amos R. Johnson, has been appointed to the command of such members of John Morgan's old division as are out of the penitentiary. Little did the prophet Amos dream of ever having a horse-thief for a namesake.

It is a fact that the leaders of the rebellion have actually appointed a commission in East Tennessee to accompany the agents of the conscription and examine the women to ascertain whether they are not men in disguise. A commission should be appointed to cut open the paunces of such scoundrels and examine their entrails to see whether they have the forms of men inside as well as outside.

THE ovation given to Major General Banks by the school children of New Orleans, on the 15th, is described as a very pleasant affair. It took place in the hall of the girls' high school, which was tastefully decorated. A silver goblet was presented to General Banks, and there were speeches and songs, the whole ending in a grand rush of the young ladies for a kiss from the General. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* ends his description of the affair by saying: "Let General Banks but continue his present course of tempering justice with mercy, and I sanguinely look forward to the day when he will be as much beloved here, not only by the children, but the entire population of redeemed and disenthralled Louisiana, as was ever any man of Southern birth excepting the great Henry Clay."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONEY MATTERS wore that easy tone they have wont to do for many weeks past. We are a calm and rather phlegmatic people, not liable to be thrown into a fever of excitement at any change that may occur among the Wall street Stock Jobbers. Although the financial centre, east, was very materially disturbed last week by the sudden appearance of the Government agent in New York, requiring another loan, we here were in our usual temper, not in the least agitated, but rather amused at the trepidation of our metropolitan friends. Money is most abundant in this city, and why it is not more rapidly absorbed in Government loans, that offer such sure returns and undoubted safe-other securities half so good, and, apart from any other motive, it is virtually patriotic, and ty, we are at a loss to know. There are no whilst you are contributing to your own interests, you are helping your country in a time of great need.

It is gratifying to know that the Public Debt has not increased since the last published statement, over the amount of the five-twenty bonds issued. The loan of the fifty millions asked of the Eastern banks last week, by Secretary Chase, which created such a panic, was to take up the suspended claims that had accumulated against the national Treasury to the amount of $30,000,000. This operation is in keeping with the masterly financial expedients of Secretary Chase, which will leave him a handsome balance to carry on the government until the new notes are issued.

At the Stock Sales of Davis & McIlwaine's Commercial Rooms, last evening, Exchange Bank brought $71¼, which was $2,87 better than ever before; Pittsburgh Insurance $32; People's $27¼; Birmingham Bridge Co. $33½; Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad $8, only 50 shares sold, and the party purchasing would have been glad to have got 500 at that rate. Pittsburgh Gas Co. $91; German Insurance Fire Co. $16.

We notice that Southern bank money is quoted in some quarters. It is true that the Southern people generally hold it at four to five times the value of Confederate money. We cannot see how the Banks South can escape a total wreck. Early in the war their specie, out of New Orleans, went into the hands of the rebellion crew, and now, with nothing but Confederate bonds, Confederate money, and assets collectable in nothing better, (for their debtors have nothing else,) we cannot see how a Southern Bank note is much better than Confederate money.

Gold yesterday in New York opened a little lower, advancing again to 32½, then declining to 31½, and closed quiet at 31¼@32½; the rates here are always a shade lower.

The Boston Board of Brokers was organized in 1834 by thirteen gentlemen, the oldest and best names in State street amongst those who joined the business of dealing in stocks to the other branches of trade that usually pertains to a "money" calling. These thirteen (a pleasant and auspicious number) met, pursuant to a previous agreement, on October 13th, 1834, and appointed a Committee of five to draft a Constitution. This Committee reported on October following. Preliminaries necessary to effecting the object having been arranged, the first meeting of the Board was held on November 3d, 1834. An assessment of one hundred dollars was made upon each one, which amount was, therefore, the admission fee at the start. It is now raised to *One Thousand Dollars;* and the casting of *five* black balls destroys the chances of the applicant. The first President was Samuel Dana, and the first Vice President, George W. Pratt. Thos. R. Sewall was the first Secretary and Treasurer. He was voted one hundred dollars per year for his services, which must have been rendered therefore more in love than for emolument, and that sum could have been only a pecuniary compliment. This Board has been now in active, steady progress, therefore, for nearly twenty-nine years, and the first complaint is yet to be made by even the most inveterate insurance office-lounging grumbler against its perfect integrity—by the greatest scamp of an outsider for any unfairness to either themselves, the barbarians on the "coast," or "all the rest of mankind"—or by even the Bohemians of the press, anxious to point a paragraph or amplify a distorted rumor of any shadow that has ever yet dimmed its unstained escutcheon.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, September 9.

The market was more active yesterday, and sales more liberal. Prices generally, for most leading articles, had an upward tendency. The weather during most of the day was not favorable for out-door transactions; we were visited with a fine rain. Among the sales we note as follows:

WHEAT.—The demand is improving, there being more inquiry. The receipts by wagon are on the increase. The current rates were: Red, $1 05; White, $1 10@1 15.

OATS.—The demand was larger, and holders were asking an advance. We note a sale of 600 bush at 60c, first hands; from store sales were made at 65c@68c.

CORN—Advanced; sales of 1200 bush at 80@85c. Reports from the West state that in many parts a large portion of the crop has been destroyed. The stock in hand is small.

BARLEY.—The demand was active and prices tend upward; sales 350 bush at $1 ₱ bush.

RYE—The market was firm, with regular sales at 80c ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—Firm with an increasing demand; sales as follows:

Sugar.—15 hhds Cuba at 12¾@12¾c; 10 do Orleans at 13c; 20 bbls Crushed at 15¾@16c; 10 bbls Granulated at 15¾@16c; 20 bbls A Coffee at 15¼; 25 bbls B Coffee at 14¾c; 50 hhds Cuba on private terms.

Molasses.—Market firm; sales 30 bbls old Orleans at 56c; 20 bbls new at 58@60c.

Syrups.—Sales 20 bbls assorted at prices ranging from 55@60c.

Coffee.—Holders were firm; we note a sale of 200 sacks Rio on private terms; sales at 29@30@31c ₱ lb.

FLOUR.—The market was inactive—the sales made being only in a small way. Dealers were firm in their views and refused to sell at a decline. The stock in first hands is not large, and the receipts for the past few days have been limited. Among the sales were the following: 40 bbls Extra Family at $5 75; 150 do from store in lots at $5 75@6; 100 do on private terms; 65 bbls Extra at $5@5 20; other sales were made at the same figures.

BACON.—Holders were firm; there was a good demand for home use. The stock in first hands is steadily decreasing. Sales of 5000 ₱s plain Hams at 10c@10¼c; 2000 do at 10¼c. Sales 6000 ₱s Sides at 6c@6¼c. Sales 4000 ₱s sugar cured Hams at 13¼@13¾c.

SALT.—Sales 100 bbls at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bbl; the market is becoming very bare.

BUTTER.—The market is not so firm; sales 6 firkins at 19@20c. The receipts are increasing.

HAY—Continues firm with a good demand; sales were made at the scales at $30@35 ₱ ton.

EGGS—Scarce and in demand; sales 6 bbls at 11½@12c.

CHEESE.—The market was firm; sales 80 bxs W R at 11@12c as per quality.

APPLES.—The receipts continue to increase; sales 75 bbls at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—Firm and in better demand, with further sales at 45@46 ₱ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The market was moderately active for Crude, but very unsettled as regards the rates. There was a good deal of inquiry. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts have been reduced down to a limited amount. Our latest advices from the East indicate a dull market, with prices tending downward; there is no use in disguising this fact. The market in New York is over-stocked; this fact may as well be known now as at any other time. Until the supply there has been diminished the market will not be very active.

CRUDE—The market presented no particular change. Holders were firm, but buyers did not manifest any particular disposition to operate, hoping to induce holders to reduce their rates, which were as follows: in bulk, 24¼@25c, without packages: 30@30½c packages included. We note sales of 850 bbls in lots at these figures.

REFINED.—Was unchanged; sales 1000 bbls to be delivered from the 1st to the 10th of October, at 58c. Other sales were made within the same range.

MACHINE OIL.—We note a sale of 100 bbls of heavy Machinery Oil at 12½c.

The exports East were very limited—only amounting to 1255 bbls—divided as follows:

To New York—Refined, 145 bbls; Tar, 35 bbls.
To Philadelphia—Refined, 319 bbls; Crude, 316 bbls.
To Baltimore—Crude, 240 bbls.

The imports were:
Per A. V. RR—Refined, 166 barrels.

THE Cincinnati Provision market is quiet, the extreme firmness of holders having checked business. There is a moderate demand for old city mess Pork at $10, but 25 to 50c higher is asked. Country is held nominally at $9 to $9,75. No demand for new. The prices asked are $12@12,50 for city, the outside figures for choice brands. Bulk Shoulders can not be bought to any extent, at less than 5c loose, or 5¼c packed, though these figures are ½ to ¼c above what buyers are willing to pay. Sides are held at 5¾c for rib and 6¼c for clear. We did not hear of any transactions in Bacon; there is scarcely any inquiry for it, aside from the demand for small parcels; but holders are very firm and are indifferent about selling. We quote as the asking figures 5¼@5¾c for Shoulders, and 6¾@7c for rib and clear Sides. Lard is quiet, but held firmly at 9¼@10c for prime country and city.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.—*Tobacco*—Market active and prices advancing; prices to-day were 25c@$1 ₱ 100 ₱s higher; the sales consist of 57 hhds, including 1 hhd of stems, at $2 45; 45 do factory lugs at $5 75@6 30; 10 do planters do at $6 40@8 75; 21 do, skipping leaf at $9 50@16 40; 10 do manufacturing do at $17 40@27 75; 1 do do $t 45; 41 do, bids rejected.

Hemp—Market continues very firm; choice lots are in active demand. Good demand for inferior grades. Sales this morning consist of 21 bales choice undressed at $100.

WOOL TRADE.—We have still no movements in Ohio to report. Some of the earlier purchases in the State are now going forward, and as these lots cost an average of about 70c, it is presumed that the buyers are not going into market with their supplies at a loss. One heavy dealer told us, last week, that his orders from the East were to take what he could secure at from 60c to 70c, equal to 65c to 75c in the Eastern markets, and the fall prices, obtained for woolen manufactures, as well as the limited supply on the markets, still strengthen the wool-growers in their determination not to sell just now.—*Ohio Farmer.*

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Great Eastern	Sept. 8	New York...Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston.....Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New York...Liverpool.
New York	Sept. 12	New York...Southa'm.
City of Baltic	Sept. 12	New York...Liverpool.
Arago	Sept. 16	Boston.....Galway.
City of N. Y.	Sept. 19	New York...Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York...Southa'm.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York...Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 3	New York...Liverpool.
Hannonia	Oct. 3	New York...Southa'm.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York...Southa'm.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York...Southa'm.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York...Southa'm.

FROM EUROPE.

City Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool...New York.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southa'm...New York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool...New York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool...New York.
City of N. Y.	Aug. 26	Liverpool...New York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool...New York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool...New York.
City Manchs'tr	Sept. 2	Liverpool...New York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool...New York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool...Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 6	Liverpool...New York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool...New York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool...New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool...Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool...New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool...Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool...New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool...New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool...New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool...New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light...New York...Aspinwall..Sept. 17

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, &C.

Corsico..New York..Nassau and Havana..Sept. 12

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

Bankable Funds or Notes at Par—5s and Upwards.

New York City Banks.	Delaware Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.	Canada Banks.*
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Indiana State Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS

Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	

PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.

Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Chester Co.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Danville.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Germantown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, N. B.
Lambertville Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.	Trenton Banking Co.
	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	½	Indiana Stock Bks	½
Vermont	½	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	½	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	½	Maryland Country Banks	1½
Rhode Island	½	Kentucky	½
Connecticut	½	Virginia, Wheeling	2
New York Country Banks	½	Missouri	2@20
New Jersey	½	Illinois	2@60
Pennsylvania	½	Wisconsin	2@60
Ohio	½		

☞ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

Exchange on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston ¼ ₱ cent.

RIVER MATTERS.

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.

Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slackwater.

CINCINNATI.—The Volunteer, from below, was the only arrival outside of the daily packets.

The Citizen, for Cairo, and Princess and Lady Pike, for Memphis, comprise the departures,—all laden to the water in the channel.

The Jennie Hubbs and Norma, from Memphis, are among the first boats due

The C. D. Miller and Le Grand, from above, and the Nightingale, from Louisville, also arrived.

The Hartford City, Captain A. Q. Ross, leaves for Louisville to-day, with a tow of five barges, containing two hundred and fifty army wagons.

The Lady Franklin, for Memphis, passed Evansville on Saturday morning.

Captain J. H. Pepper, of the "Dean Line," will arrive here from Washington this evening.

We find the following relative to the burning of Captain Rees Richard's steamer, in the Memphis *Journal* of the 2d:

"The Chester Ashley, well known here, has been in Confederate possession, and was kept by them in Arkansas river, above Little Rock; it was stated at the landing yesterday, that the Federals had got possession and burned it."

A Memphis dispatch of the 5th states the river hence to Cairo six feet full, and channel at twenty-five, and Phillips improving, and hence to Helena seven and a quarter feet and channel getting better. Arrivals are—lt. C. Wood and Tensas Lass, from St. Louis; Hiawatha and Tremnesha, from New Orleans; and Westmoreland, from Helena. Departures—Graham, Tremnesha and Hiawatha, for St. Louis; Nellie Moore, for Cincinnati; and Sunny Sounth, for Helena. The Continental was at New Orleans on the 20th.

LOUISVILLE—The river at this point came to a stand with scant two feet five inches water in the canal by the mark.

Business on the wharf, yesterday, was exceedingly dull. The arrivals embraced only two boats. The river is getting so low that no boats except those of the lightest draught are enabled to run; and we look for nothing of importance in river matters until the river rises and the fall trade commences.

The channel over Portland Bar has washed out considerable in the past two days, and there is now thirty-n

FINANCIAL.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,

AND

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by

JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

FARMERS' DEPOSIT BANKING CO.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT,

Par and Current Funds Received on Deposit.

THE UNDERSIGNED STOCKHOLDERS are individually responsible to depositors to the whole extent of their private means:

JAMES MARSHALL,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
JOHN SCOTT,	JACOB PAINTER,
WILLIAM WALKER,	WILLIAM CARR,
SAMUEL GEORGE,	S. B. ROBISON,
THOMAS MELLON,	THOMAS SCOTT,
ROBERT BELL,	JOSEPH LOVE,
JOHN M'DEVITT,	D. A. STEWART,
JOHN FLOYD,	D. R. GALWAY,
HAY WALKER,	W. W. M'GREGOR,
JOHN S. DILWORTH.	

JAMES MARSHALL, President.
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NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 110 SMITHFIELD street, (opposite the Custom House).

Chartered by the Legislature.

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F. RAHM,	C. H. WOLFF.
J. M. TIERNAN,	R. D. COCHRAN,
D. M. LONG,	Wm. SMITH,
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Dividends declared in December and June of each year.

Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.

Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

☞ This institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. se7

THE OLDEST AND BEST—

KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW,

Contains a list of all the Banks in the country, and the Discount rates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with a description of the frauds on their notes. Also, a reliable report of the Pittsburgh markets, and a general financial summary.

Published monthly for $1, and semi-monthly for $2 a year, in advance:

Edited and published by

JAMES W. KENNEDY,
sep7 78 FIFTH street.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. [L. S.]

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)

OF BEAUTY—In colors, firmness, surface and texture generally.

OF PURITY—In freedom from rosin, turpentine, clay, fish oils, stale greese and adulterations.

OF QUALITY—For washing—with cold, warm, soft, hard or salt water—clothes, of every description, coarse or fine; cotton, linen, woolen or silk; dyed, printed or white; for erasing tar, grease, pitch, paint, oil, printers' ink, shoemakers' wax, etc., from clothes, furniture and from the hands.

Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.

Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.

B. C. & J. SAWYER,
Discoverers and Sole Manufacturers.
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W. H. DEVORE,

UNDERTAKER, 104 GRANT STREET,

Having been appointed

SOLE AGENT FOR WESTERN PENNA.,

by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders or

Embalming and Petrifying Bodies,

which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

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STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

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STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT

At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

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SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Assets,.....$407,079 30.

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☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.

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CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

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A REDUCTION OF

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ALL NEW SHIRTING MUSLINS,

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The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of

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acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

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SEWING MACHINES

For sale at New York prices, by

R. STRAW,

No. 32 MARKET street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Machines of various sizes constantly on hand. Also, Silk and Thread on Spools, Binding Gauges of various kinds, and Needles. se7

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

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The Daily Commercial,

Romance in Real Life.

[From Galignani's Messenger.

The civil tribunal of the Seine recently gave judgment in an action brought by the heirs of Pierre Loustaunau, formerly Generalissimo of the armies of the Mahrattas, in the East Indies, against the representatives of M. Lepine, jeweler to Napoleon I, to recover the sum of 600,000f, the value of a ruby which General Loustaunau had intrusted for sale to M. Lepine. The plaintiffs also demanded damages to the amount of 200,000f. In opening the case, the counsel for the plaintiffs gave a long account of the adventures of Pierre Loustaunau, who was a native of a village at the foot of the Pyrenees, which he left when quite a young man, in 1777, during the excitement caused by the American War of Independence, with the intention of seeking his fortune in America.

Not being able, however, to find a vessel for that destination, he took his passage to the East Indies, on board a ship carrying an envoy from the King of France, charged to conclude with an East India potentate an offensive and defensive alliance against the English, and landed at a port in the Mahratta territory, not far from Bombay. The Emperor of the Mahrattas had just been assassinated, and two princes disputed the throne, one of whom was supported by the French and the other by the English. Loustaunau immediately determined to join the former, and obtained a letter of recommendation from the French envoy. His offered services were declined, on account of his youth. He then determined to serve as a volunteer, and in the course of the war he distinguished himself so much as to be intrusted with the command of a detachment, at the head of which he gained an advantage over the English, for which the prince rewarded him with a horse richly caparisoned and a sum of 5,000 rupees.

He afterwards obtained a high command and greatly contributed to the successful issue of an important battle, during which he lost his left hand. He had a silver hand made to replace it, and the very first time he appeared at the head of his troops with his new hand, an Indian priest, falling on his knees before him, declared that the will of fate was accomplished, for that an ancient prophecy had declared that the Mahratta Empire would attain the highest degree of power when its armies should be commanded by a stranger from the far West with an invincible silver hand. From that time Loustaunau was regarded as the first subject in the empire, and became Generalissimo. He held that high post for eighteen years, during which he amassed immense riches.

The love of his native land, however, was still strong within him, and he resolved to returned home. He accordingly transmitted his fortune, amounting to about 8,000,000f to France, through a merchant of Chanderogoe, and soon after took his departure, receiving as a farewell gift from the Prince the very ruby for the recovery of which the present proceedings were instituted. On leaving India, his good fortune abandoned him, for after narrowly escaping shipwreck, he arrived in France, to find that his 8,000,000f, which had been converted into assignats, were then only worth 200,000f. With this remnant he bought some ironworks near the Spanish frontier, but his establishment was destroyed in 1808, by Spanish guerrillas. He then came to Paris to sell his gems, and intrusted the ruby in question to M. Lepine.

On his return to the Pyrenees he was captured by some Spanish partisans, and detained for a long time a prisoner in a small island of the Mediterranean, from which he at last escaped by swimming to a passing vessel, bound for the Levant. He landed in Syria, and there became insane, and was kindly treated by a wealthy merchant. He soon recovered his senses; but when he related his history, all who heard it thought him as mad as ever. He wrote to France, however, and was soon joined by his son, and both of them were introduced to Lady Esther Stanhope, who, being addicted to astrology, took a liking to them, because she thought there was some mysterious connection between her star and Loustaunau's. The young man died two years before Lady Stanhope, and at her death General Loustaunau was received into a French charitable establishment, where he remained till his decease.

His representatives are now in the depth of poverty, and claim the deposit made by their ancestor. The counsel for the defendant admitted that the ruby had been intrusted to Lepine, but declared that, when estimated by competent judges, it was found to be worth only six thousand francs, at which price it had been purchased as a present for the Empress Josephine, and the proceeds had been paid either to Loustaunan himself or his creditors. Even had it not been so, the plaintiff's claim could not be maintained, as it was barred by the statute of limitations. The tribunal took this view of the case, and rejected the plaintiff's demand.

THE Hop crop prospects are noticed by the Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freemen's Journal*, as follows:

"The fine weather of the past week has had a favorable effect on many yards, and a great many growers with whom we have conversed, speak more encouragingly of their prospects. Others say their hops are poor in quality and small in quantity.—Picking commenced too soon, and the amount of poor hops will be increased in consequence. There will be a surplus this year, over the demands of the American brewers, of about 25,000 to 30,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales or more will be of a quality too poor for use here, and scarcely fit to export; if exported, they will only serve to damage the reputation of American hops abroad. Therefore, hop growers should not flatter themselves that they can rush hops of an inferior quality, prematurely picked and poorly cured into market with the expectation that they will be eagerly picked up by dealers and brewers at high prices. Such will not be the case. Hops of that quality will rule low; and those who may hold them, expecting 20 to 30 cents, will almost certainly be disappointed.

We shall have no such crop as to quality, as we had two or three years ago; still there will qe a great many fine dops, and the choice lots will undoubtedly bring high prices. For the new crop, first sorts, there is no settled price; nor will there be be until the crop is ready for the market. Some growers, who have a fine crop, are expecting 30 to 40 cts. We think there is a class of speculators holding a large amount of old hops who are anxious to get up an excitement on new hops, in order to shove off the old ones on hand—yet who will invest but lightly, if at all, in the new crop at very high rates. Others are inclined to purchase largely, providing the prices do not range so high as to render speculation too dangerous."

GREAT DAMAGE TO THE WESTERN CROPS.—The long continued drought, followed by one of the most severe frosts ever experienced in the Northwest, has proved immensely destructive to the farming interests of many of the States of that section, and even as far South as Central Kentucky.

The full extent of the damage cannot now be estimated, nor indeed can any approximation thereto be made until a sufficient portion of the present month has elapsed to enable us to ascertain if the drought will continue, or whether Providence in his wisdom and mercy will send down upon the parched earth the rain so earnestly prayed for by the hardworking, industrious people of the great Northwest. In Illinois the visitation has been more disastrous than in her sister States. Thousands of acres have been swept of their crops; the wealthy farmer, the possessor of immensely productive estates, and the humble tenant, the tiller of a few acres of domestic produce, having alike been visited by their common enemy. In many counties one-half of the corn is reported to have been cut down and made worthless, except to be used for the horses and cattle during the coming winter; the vines and garden vegetables of all kinds have been killed; the tobacco turned black, and the Sorghum, and in fact every other variety of crops, have shared in the great disaster. The effects will be experienced, we fear, in every section of the country, as such an extensive diminution in the corn yield alone must be sooner or later visibly apparent in the markets, North and East as well as West. We trust that the present month will change the aspect of affairs, and that before many days have elapsed, the rich soil of the suffering States will be moistened to a depth, sufficient at least, to prevent an increase of the already enormous damage.

GEN. ROSECRANS writes to a Democratic Committee in Ohio that he is entirely in favor of allowing soldiers to vote, and they shall, so far as he can secure it, be permitted to vote just as they please. The General cannot permit stump speakers to hold forth in his army, but every reasonable facility will be given for the distribution of papers, tickets, &c., provided that "when any publication appears among us so licentious, lying, or traitorous, as to endanger the morality, or be likely to impair the spirit and vigor of this army, I feel bound by reason, justice, and duty to my country, to use my authority to prevent its circulation."

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL FIND AT

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Just what they need for

REPLENISHING THEIR STOCK,

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LOWEST EASTERN CASH PRICES

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Northeast corner of FOURTH and MARKET streets, has opened his second supply of

New Fall Dress Goods,

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NEW GOODS receiving every few days during the season. se8

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

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NEW SILKS,

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at lowest prices.

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GRAPES.

FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at

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FLOUR, PRODUCE,

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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

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CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, CORNICES,

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REGILDED OR REBRONZED,

and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of

WELDON & KELLY,
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THE ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

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LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,

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☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

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Patent Oval Lamp Chimnies.

MANUFACTURED OF

XX FLINT GLASS.

These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking.

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FINE FIELD GLASSES,

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DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of every body.

Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.

Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.

Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown:	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	5:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Acc'd'n	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
3d do do	6:15 p. m.	9:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	1:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport: 1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSTONE, Supt.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	10:00 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	10:10 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	4:10 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
do Crestline	8:00 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne	2:20 p. m.	2:10 a. m.
do Chicago	8:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Crestline at	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati	3:50 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
do Indianapolis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do St. Louis	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	7:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	7:10 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
do N. Brighton at	8:36 a. m.	3:51 p. m.
do Alliance at	11:20 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
do Crestline at	6:00 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS: From Federal Street Station, Allegheny. Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:10 p. m. Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Leave New Brighton at 5:00 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 2:50 p. m. Arrive at Allegheny at 6:50 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 2:50 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSBURG.

Chicago Express	2:25 a. m.
Chicago Express	3:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail	7:05 p. m.

Train 2 run by Columbus time, which is 5 minutes slower than Pittsburgh time.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, and A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny.

JOHN B. JARNIS, General Sup't,
se7 WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass'r. Ag't.

1863 SUMMER 1863

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 20TH.

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 4:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 10:50 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:35 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 11:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 12:20 p. m; Fast Line 12:50 a. m.; Through Mail Train 12:20 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:05 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:25 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:40 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 12:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

The travelling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed by any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York	$12 80	To Baltimore	$10 00
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Lancaster	8 80

Harrisburg, $7 65.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B—An Ominibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. se7

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ REPAIRING done as usual. se7

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No. 46 ST. CLAIR Street,

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B. WOLF, JR., Successor to Wolff & Lane, Importer and Dealer in

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